Hon. H. Clay Sec'y. State

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1827.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 358.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 7.]

An act to provide for the confirmation and settlement of Private Land Claims in East Florida, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the decisions made by the Commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in the District of East Florida, and those recommended for confirmation, under the quantity of three thousand five hundred acres, in favor of claimants to lands and lots, contained in the reports, abstracts, and opinions, of said Commissioners, which have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to law, and referred by him to Congress, on the twenty-first of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the conflicting Spanish claims, reported in obedience to the fourth section of an act of Congress, approved May the eighth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the Territory of Florida," be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of the title of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in the aforegoing section shall be construed to prevent or bar the judicial decision between persons claiming titles to the lands confirmed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*. That the commons in the city of St. Augustine be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the Corporation of said city, to the same extent that they were used, claimed, and enjoyed, under the Spanish Government. And the Parochial church, and burying ground in possession of the Roman Catholic congregation, are confirmed to them: and the Old Episcopal church lot is hereby, relinquished and confirmed to the Incorporated Episcopal church of St. Augustine: *Provided always*, That the grants in this section specified shall forever inure to the purposes for which they are confirmed, and shall not be diverted without the consent of Congress.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners to deliver over to the Receiver and Register, to be appointed for the District of East Florida, all records, evidence, and papers, in the possession of said Board, relating to claims and titles to land, in said District; and it shall be the duty of said Receiver and Register, to examine and decide all claims and titles to land, in East Florida, not heretofore decided by the late Board of Commissioners, subject to the limitations, and in conformity with provisions of the several acts of Congress providing for the adjustment of private land claims in Florida.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*. That the several claimants to land in said District, whose claims have not been heretofore decided on or filed, before the late Board of Commissioners, be permitted to file their claims, and the evidence in support of them, with the Register and Receiver of said District, and evidence in support of those filed before said Board, at any time before the first of November next, whose duty it shall be to report the same, with their decision thereon, and those already filed, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to be laid before Congress, at the next session.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Receiver and Register shall have power to appoint a Clerk, and prescribe his duties; and the Receiver and Register shall each be entitled to receive the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the performance of their duties as Receiver and Register, and the additional duties required by this act shall not be allowed any other fees or commissions whatever; and the Clerk appointed by them shall be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Keepers of Public Archives of East and West Florida shall furnish to the Surveyor of Public Lands in Florida, without delay, a description of each claim to land, which shall have been confirmed, which shall specially designate the quantity, locality, and connexion of such claim; and, where the confirmation may have been made on a grant or survey, and a copy of the courses and distances contained in such grant or survey, and the date of the survey or grant; and it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of the Public Lands in Florida, to cause under such instructions as he may receive from the Treasury Department, the said claims to be surveyed, and connected with the Township lines of the public surveys, and to give to them their proper township and sectional numbers, agreeably to such descriptions; and he shall make separate plats and certificates of survey of the same, one of which shall be returned to the office of the Register of the Land Office for the District in which the land may lie, and the other shall be delivered to the claimant. But it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to withhold his certificate, if he shall have reason to believe that the lands claimed are other lands than those intended to be confirmed; or if it shall appear that the survey, under which the land is claimed, has been made subsequent to the date of the survey under which the claim was confirmed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the said tracts of land shall have been thus surveyed, and the surveys thereof returned to the office of the proper Register, it shall be the duty of the said Register to issue certificates in favor of the claimants entitled thereto; and, if it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the certificates have been fairly obtained, and correspond with the transcripts transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the plats returned by the Surveyor, patents shall be granted, in like manner as provided by law for the other Public Lands of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Surveyor of the public Lands shall designate on the Township plats the claims for which he shall have refused to issue his certificates or survey.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the expense of surveying all claims founded on surveys or grants shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, The same shall not exceed four dollars per mile for every mile actually run and marked.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no patent shall issue, without the consent of the parties, for lands, the claims to which may have been confirmed on surveys, which interfere with each other, until a legal decision shall have been had on the same.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the holders of claims over three thousand five hundred acres, which have been filed with the Commissioners, or with the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for West Florida, acting as Commissioners for adjudicated on claims, or of claims which have been filed with the Commissioners for adjudicating claims to land in East Florida, or which, under the provisions of this act, may be filed with the register and Receiver of the Land Office for East Florida, and which claims have not been reported against by the said Commissioners, or by the Register and Receiver, shall cause the same to be so connected with the township lines of the public surveys, and shall furnish to the Surveyor of the public lands in Florida such information as will enable him to exhibit, accurately, the said claims on his township plats, and the lands thus claimed shall be reserved from sale: *Provided*, The information required, to enable the Surveyor to exhibit them on the township plats, shall have been furnished to him within one year after the lines of the townships, within which such claims may lie, shall have been run; or, where the township lines have already been run, within one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver, at Tallahassee, to deliver over to the keeper of the public archives of West Florida all the records and papers of the late Board of Commissioners for West Florida; and it shall be the duty of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for East Florida, to deliver to the keeper of the public archives of East Florida, all the records and papers of the late Board of Commissioners for East Florida, relating to claims confirmed by this act.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council to sell one of the reserved quarter sections of land, near Tallahassee, and apply the proceeds to the erection of public buildings; and it shall be lawful for them to reserve such portion of the quarter section to the town of Tallahassee, contiguous to the creek and water fall, as may, in their opinion, contribute to the health and convenience of the inhabitants; and they shall have power to pass laws for the preservation of, and expulsion from, the other two reserved quarter sections, all intruders, and to abate all nuisances; which said two reserved quarter sections shall be reserved for, and vested in the State, should that Territory ever be erected into one.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the three persons whose improvements were included in the reserves made to certain Indian chiefs, in the treaty with the Florida Indians, of the eighteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall be entitled to a pre-emption to the same quantity of land, in said district, upon the same terms and conditions as other pre-emptions, to be located under the direction of the Receiver and Register, upon the production of proof that they would have been entitled to the provisions of the act granting the right of pre-emption if the reserves had not been made.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L. MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved: 8th Feb. 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest *FASHIONS* from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress *Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.* made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will *warrant* his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, *it shall fit well before he will require pay*. Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that *no one* shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or *promptness* of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of *Tailoring* done, may reasonably be asked to

Come and TRY *me; in fitting you, I'll not lack*
A hair:—if I do, I'll take the garment back.

Salisbury, Feb 5, 1827. 48

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-Stuffs.

HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 120 kegs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do do. good
18 Verditris pure
96 Yello Ochre
20 bbls. Whiting, English
26 do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 hhds. Lamp Black
210 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Venetian Red
1200 lbs. Pty, in bladders
8 do. Sp. Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fusti Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and say that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 5, 1826. 3mt59

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to wch the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the *Tailoring Business*, under the firm of *Ribelin and Watts*, respectfully form the citizens of Salisbury, and the contiguous country, that they have opened a Shop in the town of Salisbury, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the building adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where one of the partners will constantly attend to all business in their line with which they may be favored. Being the agents for the *Patent Protector* system of Tailoring, by Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, they will regularly receive the latest *Fashions* from that city; and can assure those disposed to patronize them, that they will make all descriptions of

Fancy Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

in the most approved style at the north, and on *lower terms* than such work has ever before been done in this part of the country. They will *warrant* all their work to be of the most durable kind, and to *fit well*.

The business, as heretofore, will still be continued in the town of *Lexington*, where one of to all favors in their line, and strictly to attend the same promptness, and in the same style of elegance and durability, as in Salisbury.

The public are respectfully invited to give the subscribers's Shops a trial, which is the best evidence they can offer of their claims to patronage.

JACOB RIBELIN,
V. H. WATTS.

March 2d, 1827. 3t54

REMOVAL.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot* and *Shoe* Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to *make* and *mend* every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any *good* shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—*he* thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

Let those buy now who never bought before;
Let those who always bought now buy the more.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47tf

House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y. 30, 1827. 48

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from	50 to	$120
Gig Harness, plated, from	25 to	50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality,		35
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting,	15 to	18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to		62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from	10 to	$25
Ladies do.	12 to	35

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever *WATCHES*, and plain Silver-Watches.

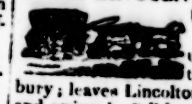
Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured *JEWELRY* of every description, and of the best workmanship, of *North-Carolina Gold*. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture *Silver-Ware*, and all articles in their line: and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Salisbury, Jan. 1827. 45

Mail Stage,

Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.



THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincolnton and Salisbury; leaves Lincolton every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnton on Wednesday evening: Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to *try* the stage.

R. H. REYNOLDS.

February 4, 1827. 49

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted, and those having claims against it, will present them, properly make payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly authenticated for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. B. WILSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt5

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c.

JOSEPH BYERS, Jr.

Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 20th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

Concord, Jan'y. 22*d*, 1827. 3mt60

David D. Weaver,

BARBER *and* HAIR DRESSER,

INFORMS the citizens of Salisbury that he has taken a pleasant and commodious shop on the main street, opposite W. H. Slaughter's Tavern, where he may be found at all times and will pay strict attention to his business. He flatters himself that he will be able, as he always has been, to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ him.

N. B. Gentlemen shaved by the year, month, or single time.

With razors sharp and brushes used so handy,
He'll make your face as smooth as that of any dandy.

February, 3 1827. 47.

MY wife *Margaret* absconded from my bed and board, December 15, 1826: I forbid any one harboring, trusting, or employing her, at the peril of the law. Come home shortly, to your duty, for your children's sake, as a dutiful wife ought to do, and I will pardon your transgressions, on conditions.

H. LAPISH.

December 16, 1826. 3t54

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER.

DUELS.

In the last sixty years we have collected a list of 172 duels, comprising 347 individuals. Of these, 9 persons were killed; in three duels neither of the combatants survived; 96 persons were wounded, 46 desperately, and 48 slightly; and 188 escaped unhurt. Thus, rather more than one-fifth lost their lives, and nearly one half received the bullets of their antagonists. It appears also, that eighteen trials took place; six of the arraigned were acquitted, seven found guilty of man-slaughter, and three of murder; that two were executed, and three imprisoned for different periods.

At that period, it is to be remembered, that duels were very frequent among clergymen. In 1764, the Rev. Mr. Hill was killed in a duel by cornet Gardner, of the carbineers. The Rev. Mr. Bates fought two duels, and was afterwards created a knight by the king. The Rev. Mr. Allen killed a Mr. Delany in a duel, in Hyde Park, without incurring any ecclesiastical censure, though judge Buller, on account of the extremely bad conduct of the clergyman, strongly charged the jury upon his guilt of murder. Whilst our king knighted the Rev. Sir Bate Dudley, after his two questionable duels, one fought in [illegible] that in 1791, the French king, to suppress at least dishonorable duels, condemned Sieur Chelais, member of parliament, in France, to be broken upon the wheel, for the murder of captain Requin, the Sieur Chelais having covered himself with armour under his clothes, and stabbed his antagonist, whose sword broke against his breast-plate.

—

Real Estate.—The annual extent of the sales of real property in England and Wales, may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy, by reference to the *ad valorem* duty paid on conveyances. This for the year 1825 amounted to about 440,000l; which, at the average rate of 1¼ per cent. would give for the aggregate purchase-money upwards of 35,000,000l., and for the yearly value (taking the whole at the high rate of 30 years' purchase) about 1,200,000l.

Algerine Tributes.—The following were the tributes formerly paid to the Dey of Algiers by the different European Powers:—England 960,000 francs; Denmark, 1,100,000f.; Spain, 1,200,000f.; France, 1,175,000f.; Holland, 625,000f.; Portugal, 1,470,000f. Now the Barbary States receive nothing from Denmark, Sweden and Portugal, but presents merely. Great Britain, the Netherlands, the U. States, Naples and France have special treaties with them; and Russia, Austria, Tuscany and Prussia have letters of protection from the Porte.

—

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, in Rochester, (New York) caution the christian public, to beware of the Rev. *John M'Cormick*, their late Pastor, "as of a wolf in sheep's clothing," he having "eloped with a young woman, in violation of morality and of the obligations of his sacred office, and of all other ties which good men revere."

—

By a Catholic Census, just taken, the population of Ireland consists of seven millions of Catholics and two of Protestants.

—

The amount of paper money in circulation in Pennsylvania, including the United States Bank, and foreign paper, is estimated at $10,000,000. The quantity of specie in circulation in that state is greater than in any other state in the Union.

—

An act has been passed by the legislature of New-Jersey, directing the apprehension and surrender of fugitive slaves, upon application and the exhibition of proper evidence of ownership.

—

A new play is announced at Covent Garden Theatre, (London) called the White Maid, the production of John H. Paine, an American.

EYES.

TELL me not of size or hue,
Jetty black, or azure blue,
Hazle, sober, grey, or brown;
If they're clouded by a frown,
And without expression fraught,
Or signs of reason and of thought,
They'll *never please.*

But tho' sparkling with delight,
Or with sorrow dark as night;
Tho' their lustre's dimm'd by wo,
Or by bashfulness cast low;
If often gemm'd by pity's tear,
They'll *ever please.*

PANAMA MISSION.

In the general appropriation bill lately passed by Congress, for the support of government, &c. the current year, there was one item which elicited a good deal of discussion: it was the appropriation of $9,000 as an *outfit* for Mr. Poinsett, successor to Mr. Anderson, as U. S. minister to the Congress of Panama, (now Tacubaya.) The opposition to the appropriation of this sum, was principally founded on the belief that it was too large an allowance, as Mr. Poinsett is now minister in Mexico, from whence he would have to travel only *nine* miles to Tacubaya, to assume his new functions.

While this subject was under discussion in the house of representatives, on the 15th ult.,

Mr. *Carson* (of North Carolina) said, he was opposed to the Panama mission at the last session of Congress, and had seen nothing to diminish his objections to it, but much to increase them. The policy of the measure was not now under discussion, but it came before us again on a proposition to appropriate $9,000 for an outfit to the Minister appointed to go from the city of Mexico to the village of Tacubaya; in other words, to give a gentleman $9,000 for travelling about nine miles, who, at the same time, would be under pay at the rate of $9,000 per annum. I am against the appropriation. This mission has cost us enough already. Forty thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session, and the present sum is to be in addition to that. Besides that, the sloop of War Hornet has been fitted out to carry Mr. Sergeant to Vera Cruz, who had already been paid $9,000 to carry himself; and men acquainted with naval affairs, say, that the expense of fitting up this vessel, and keeping her at sea the length of time necessary to carry out Mr. Sergeant, and return, will be not less than 30,000 to $50,000. Here, then, is nearly $100,000 already expended on this abortive mission, which is enough, in my opinion, to be wasted on one of the idlest projects that ever was conceived. So much for the expense; but I wish to remark upon the strange inconsistency which I have witnessed upon this subject, in the short space of two sessions, from the leading supporters of this measure. At the last session, when certain movements were made in this House, to stimulate the tardy deliberations of the Senate, and a call was made upon the President for certain information, gentlemen said the information was indispensable to enable us to judge of the propriety of the appropriation; now, the same gentlemen hold us bound to vote the appropriations without the least exercise of judgment on our part. They say the President and Senate the Representatives of the People, are bound to vote the money to carry it into effect. As one of these Representatives, I protest against such doctrines. We are the peculiar, and I might say, the exclusive Representatives of the People in matters of revenue. *Money* bills must originate in this *House*. Every new tax must have its origin here; but what would become of this right to originate taxes and money bills, if we are bound to raise all the money which the President and Senate may think proper to demand? Certainly we should have no option. We should no longer be voluntary agents to raise money, or not, according to our own judgment, but mere machines in the hands of the President and Senate, to be worked at their pleasure. Sir, I dislike the manner of carrying on this mission as much as the mission itself. We all remember the loud complaints of the President and all his advocates, because the Senate took time to deliberate last winter. We were then instructed to believe that the most calamitous consequences would result, if the mission did not depart forthwith; yet, when it was sanctioned by the Senate, and $40,000 voted by us, and a ship of war prepared at a great cost, the mission lingered at home for seven or eight months, and two of its members engaged in important elections as the Administration candidates One, unhappily, lost his life by being ordered to a sickly place to wait for his colleague, which colleague was electioneering, not for the Congress at Panama, but for the Congress at Washington City; and when this election was lost, then, and not till then was he ordered to depart. We are informed, that one of these gentlemen did not receive his salary till near the time of his departing, but it is admitted that the other did. Yes Sir, it is admitted that the Secretary of the Panama Mission was receiving his $2,000 a year, while engaged in an active canvass in New York, as the Administration candidate for Governor of that State. But, Sir, where is the invitation to this Congress at Tacubaya? Mr. Poinsett, in his despatch to the Government, presented among our documents, and now on our tables, tells us, that by the Treaty of Union, League, and Perpetual Confederation, signed at Panama, new invitations were to be given to the neutral and friendly Powers, to send Ministers to Tacubaya. The Confederacy of course were to send without invitations. Now, Sir, we have had no such invitation; and if we are to be considered as neutral and friendly, we ought to have it; if as a confederate, the People of the United States ought to know it. It would be a pity that our Minister, in his laced coat, and waving plumes, should be told that he had no invitation, and must retire.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that we are not invited to this new Congress, and I think it probable that the Congress itself will never be found. Look at the changes which are going on in South America. Two of the Republics, which invited us a year ago, have ceased to exist as such. Colombia and Upper Peru have lost their Constitutions, their form of Government, and, one of them, its very name. Bolivar commands them, and it is immaterial by what title, whether Liberator or Dictator, or Imperator; he is, in fact, the King of Colombia and Peru, and more absolute than any Monarch in Europe. It was with this man that the project of a Congress at Panama originated, and with a change of destiny in him, the project may die. Why not wait for the promised invitation? Why not wait for the result of Bolivar's operations against the freedom of his country? Why this haste, after so much delay? Sir, I see nothing but waste and folly in this mission. Every step is a new expense. Not less than four outfits of 9,000 dollars each to be paid, and, as Mr. Poinsett vacates his present appointment to receive another, he, or his successor, will be entitled to another on repairing to Mexico. I trust that some friend of the President will be able to shew, that there is some object in this expenditure of 100,000 dollars. I call upon them to shew how the People are benefitted by it to the amount of one cent.

Mr. *Brent* (of Louisiana) said, he had risen for the purpose of correcting the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Carson.) That gentleman had said that Government had been at the expense of fitting out a public vessel to carry out Mr. Sergeant to Vera Cruz, and that the cost of this expedition could not be less than from thirty to forty thousand dollars. Now if the gentleman would take the trouble of looking at the documents from the Navy Department, he would see that no vessel was fitted out for this purpose. The vessel employed was already in the service; her cruising ground was in those seas; and all that was done, was to require the commander to touch at Vera Cruz and land the Minister.

[Mr. *Carson* admitted that he might have been incorrect as to the particulars of this subject. It would be remembered that he had expressly said, his information respecting it was derived from others.]

Mr. *Brent* went on to state, that the *object. He had said that he considered it* necessary to state to the People the expenses to which the President had run the nation by not sending the Ministers in proper time to the Congress of Panama. The gentleman ought to remember, that it was the persevering opposition of himself, and others who acted with him, that was the cause of this delay. They had trammelled the President, and had kept on opposing and discussing the measure, until at length the Congress of Panama had adjourned. It adjourned to meet at Tacubaya, and to what place could the Ministers have been sent sooner than the President did send them? The fault must rest with the gentleman and his friends, if the country suffered any injury from the delay. It could not be charged on the Administration. As applied to them, the gentleman himself could not but know, that the accusation was unfounded, and this the nation knew also.

[After a lengthy debate, the sum of $9,000 was stricken out, by a large majority, and $4,500 inserted; and thus it passed the House: but afterwards, in the Senate, the $4,500 was stricken out; so that Mr. Poinsett is to be allowed no *outfit*, in his new diplomatic mission.]

The following is the vote in the U. S. Senate, on approving the nomination of Mr. Poinsett, as Minister to the South American Congress at Tacubaya, in place of Mr. Anderson, dec'd.

Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Eaton, Edwards, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kane, Knight, M'Kinley, Marks, Mills, Noble, Reed, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Thomas, Willey—30.

Nays—Messrs Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, King, Macon, Randolph, Ridgley, Rowan, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—17.

The great case of Ogden vs. Saunders (from New-York) has been decided by the United States' Supreme Court. This case involved the constitutionality of State Laws releasing from the obligations of a contract entered into *after* the passage of the law; in other words, the validity of State Bankrupt Laws. Four of the Judges against three, decided such laws to be constitutional, as it regards contracts made *within* the state, and to be executed within it. Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Story and Duval, delivered opinions against this decision.

S. C. Spectator.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

GEN. JACKSON.

We have already noticed the pamphlet which may be considered an epitome of General Jackson's history. We prefer this mode of condensing facts connected with the lives of public men.

General Jackson is known to the nation by his great public services—but the people will feel interested in some particular facts connected with those services. Few can travel through a volume of biography and public documents; but all can take a birds'-eye glance at the history of a man who is about to be advanced to the highest office in the gift of a grateful people.

The pamphlet commences with his appointment as Major General of the Army, and his battles and treaties with the Indians—his march to the Floridas, and his chastisement of the British and Spaniards, and arrival before New-Orleans.

After the capture of our little fleet by the enemy, on the 13 14 December, it was placed beyond doubt that they intended to effect a landing. Jackson then had but 2000 troops regulars and militia, and he immediately despatched messengers for the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers—who travelled through bog and quagmire 100 miles, night and day, to reach the field of battle.

Gen. Jackson made his dispositions—turned the city into a camp, and on the 23d Dec with but 70 regulars and 1300 militia, he marched out, towards night, and attacked and drove in the enemy, of nearly 600 strong. On the 4th of January the lines being thrown up, 2250 Kentucky and Tennessee militia arrived, fatigued, without food or clothing; and here we extract a note from the pamphlet, which announces a fact unknown to the people generally.

"About this period, another and apparently an insuperable difficulty presented itself. There was no money. The Quartermaster informed the General that his funds were exhausted, and that without them he could procure nothing for the subsistence of his men. What was to be done? The commander saw that without arms and without money, no army could be victorious. Arms he expected hourly, but funds were no where provided that he knew of, and *government securities could not be negotiated.* In its extremity, the noble, the patriotic Jackson, with his characteristic promptitude, and love of country, pledged *all his own estates for relief.* He went into the banks, and borrowed to a large amount on his own name and his own securities, to save that city." [illegible] of patriotism. The immortal victory of New Orleans is well known to the world—and in its consequences it has never been paralleled.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are such of the causes determined at the late session of the Supreme Court of this state, as will be interesting to our readers.

William Falls and others *v.* Hugh Torrence and James Kerr, Admrs. from Iredell. In Equity. Decree according to the Report of the Clerk and Master of Iredell, except as to the interest on the hire and profits of negroes, which question is reserved for further consideration.

Leroy Stowe *v.* the heirs and devisees of Nathan Ford, dec'd. from Lincoln.—The interlocutory order of this Court ordering a partition of the lands reserved, and the cause remanded to the Superior Court of Lincoln, with instructions to make partition.

Fanny Simms and Saml. Allen *v.* Creswell Key and others, from Rockingham. In Equity. Decree according to Report.

Joseph Davidson, Treasurer of Public Buildings *v.* George Robinson, appellant, from Iredell. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Elum M. Johnson *v.* Charles Carson, appellant, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Superior Court arrested.

Governor, to the use of County Trustee *v.* William Barr and others, from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

State Bank of North-Carolina *v.* Henry Hunter's Executors and others, appellants, from Edgecombe. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John Morehead *v.* Eustace Hunt and others—and same *v.* same—from Rockingham. In Equity. Injunction made perpetual, and contract set aside upon the complainant's reconveying the Lot, in dispute, by deed of convevance, to be approved of by the master of this Court.

William Hughes *v.* Eustace Hunt and others, from Rockingham. In Equity. Injunction dissolved, and bill dismissed with costs.

Joab Alexander *v.* John B. Hutchinson, from Iredell. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and a new trial granted.

John Howell *v.* Martin Elliott, appellant, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

John Nesbit *v.* Hugh Montgomery's Ex'rs, from Rowan. In Equity. Referred to the Clerk to take an account of the consideration money, with interest, up to the present time—deducting the war interest.

Jonathan Cheshire *v.* Geo. Booe and others, from Rowan. In Equity. Bill dismissed, with costs, except as to the costs of the widow, who pays her own.

John Dick *v.* Allen Stoker and others, appellants from Montgomery. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Ambrose Nelson *v.* Bird Evans, from Rockingham. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John B. Earl *v.* William Dickson and C. McDowell, admrs. appellants from Burke. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

John Farrar *v.* Philip Alston, from Chatham. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

Archibald Fagan *v.* Arthur Newsom, from Davidson. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and new trial granted.

Sarah B. Carter *v.* Solomon Graves, appellant from Caswell. Appeal dismissed.

Redmon Crumpler and others, appellants, *v.* the Governor to the use of the State, from Wake. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed.

Henry Williams *v.* Daniel Wood, appellant from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John L. F. Kirk, and others *v.* T. D. Watts, ex'r. and Josiah Turner, &c. from Orange. In Equity. Bill dismissed without costs—each party paying their own costs.

Josiah Turner and Thomas D. Watts, *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, and others, from Orange. In Equity. Ordered that this cause be remanded to the Court below—it having been removed to this Court prematurely.

Pasqual P. Ashe *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Childs and Clancy *v.* Cape Fear Navigation Company, from Orange. In Equity. Same Order.

Josiah Turner *v.* Saml. Childs, ex'r. from Orange. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and new trial granted.

STATE CAUSES.

State *v.* Pender Weeks and Wm. Beggs, appellants from Edgecombe.—Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* Jim, a negro slave, from New-Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Curtis Orrell, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Robert H. Moiler, from Buncombe. Ordered that a Subpœna *duces tecum* issue to the Clerk of the Superior Court.

[illegible] James R. Brown, from Granville. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

CONGRESS.....*House of Representatives.*

The Secretary of the Treasury made a communication to Congress on the 26th ult. in relation to the operations of the U. S. Mint during the last year; the following are extracts:

By statement A, it appears that from the 1st of January, and to the 31st of December, 1826, 11,069 half, and 7,602 quarter eagles were made at the Mint, amounting to $92,245 00

And for the same time, were made, 4,004,180 half dollars, amounting to 2,002,090 00

By statement B, it appears that the amount of cents, deposited by the Treasurer of the Mint to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States, in the year 1826, is 17,161 00

By statement C, it appears that the value of Gold, Silver and Copper coinage made at the Mint, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1825, is 25,390,966 96

Total amount of Gold, Silver, and Copper coins, made at the Mint from its commencement to 31st December, 1826, 27,502,462 96

A bill to authorize the licensing of ships and vessels employed in the mackerel fishery, was read a third time and passed.

A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was read a third time; on the passage of this bill Mr. Archer called for the ayes and noes, which call was sustained; the question was taken on the passage of the bill by ayes and noes: ayes 112, noes 62.

Mr. Dwight offered a resolution, requesting the President to furnish the house with information relative to the expenses of John Q. Adams, for which he claimed compensation during his diplomatic residence in Europe. Mr. Ingham offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for particulars as to the contingent expenditures of the different departments. The House then took a recess till 6 o'clock.

In the course of a debate, in the senate of Pennsylvania, relative to laying out roads. General Ogle stated, that "he had known a case where an application had been made to the court for a view of a road, and one of the judges descended from his seat, and kicked the applicant out of the house."

Large Beef.—A gentleman in Orange County, on the waters of Cain Creek, lately killed a Beef, which weighed upwards of 200 pounds to the quarter, and yielded 55 lbs. of Tallow. It was worth to him $60.

Salisbury:

MARCH 13, 1827.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t36

Gold.—We have been requested to state, that Gold has been discovered in Halifax county, Virginia, near North Fork creek. Very little of the precious metal has yet been dug up; but appearances are said to warrant the belief, that the mine will prove very rich.

GEORGIA and the UNITED STATES.

It is with much pleasure we are enabled this week to lay before our readers something like tangible evidence, in support of the belief we expressed in our last, that the unhappy controversy which has for some time existed between the Executive of the state of Georgia and the U. S. government, would be amicably settled without resorting to a military conflict between the parties. As much as the aspect of the dispute *then* portended that worst of calamities to our country, a civil war, former events connected with the controversy, encouraged us to hope that the desperate alternative would, in some way, be averted: and subsequent events have proven that our hope was well founded. From the following official letter, from the Secretary of War to Col. Crowell, the Indian Agent in Georgia, it will be seen that an effort (which we hope may be a successful one) is to be made by the general government to purchase of the Indians the fragment of land which they still hold, in the state of Georgia, under what is called the New Treaty.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
31st January, 1827.

To Col. JOHN CROWELL,
Agent for the Creek Indians;

SIR: Since my letter to you of the 29th inst. the Department has had information submitted to it, which appears to be entitled to respect, that on a proper representation being made to the Chiefs of the peculiar state of things, as they now exist in regard to the remainder of their lands within the limits of Georgia, they will not object for a suitable monied consideration to sell. This information, and which is from a source of great respectability, is, in substance, that the Indians would sell this remaining portion of their lands within the limits of that State, if they were assured of a prompt and suitable compensation.

I therefore enjoin it on you as a duty of great importance, to adopt such measures as may seem in your discretion to be best to obtain their consent to relinquish their hold upon these pine barrens, which can be of no value to them; and thus secure that state of quiet, which it is so much the desire of the Executive to realize. On ascertaining the views of the Chiefs, you will communicate them to the Department; and also at the same time the amount of the consideration money, which they will be willing to receive for those lands. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR.

The following are extracts from Gov. Troup's letter to the senators and representatives in congress from Georgia, in reference to the above official instructions of the Secretary of War; from which it appears that his excellency is much more pacific than usual: but it will be seen that, notwithstanding he holds up the olive branch with one hand, the *sword* is grasped in the other.

Gentlemen: I was glad to learn by the mail of to day that measures had been taken by the President subsequently to the Communication of the Secretary of War of the 29th ult. to procure the lands left out by the instrument called the New Treaty. You are at liberty to state to the Councils before whom you represent the interest and rights of the State, what has been repeatedly represented to the President himself, that the Governor of Georgia, has never at any time entertained the idea of resorting to military force to counteract measures of the Government of the United States, but on the occasion when it was deemed better in honor, in concience and in duty to sacrifice every thing we hold dear, than unresistingly to submit. On the last occasion when military coercion was threatened, the President was promptly and candidly informed of my resolution to meet that coercion in a military manner. So far as a determination was expressed to resort to the civil process, it was decided to resort to the like process, to sustain, according to the Constitution and laws of the U. States, and the Constitution and laws of the State, the public officers of Georgia engaged in the execution of their duties under the orders directly of its Legislative and Executive authorities—an obligation on our part enjoined by the very sanction which the President in his late message refers to as being paramount to that of any human power, and of course equally imperative with us as with him. I am not wanting in confidence in the Supreme Court of the United States, in all questions falling within their acknowledged jurisdiction—As men I would not besi-

to refer our cause to their arbitration umpirage—on an amicable issue made between the United States and ourves, we might have had no difficulty in ferring it to them as Judges, protesting the same time against the jurisdiction, d saving our rights of sovereignty. If United States will with or without the nsent of Georgia, make a question be- the Supreme Court, it will be for the vernment of Georgia ultimately to subor not, to the decision of that tribunal; according to my limited conception, Supreme Court is not made by the nstitution of the United States, the ar- er in controversies, involving rights of vereignty between the States, and the ited States. The States cannot con- t to refer to the Supreme Court, as of ht and obligation, questions of sove- gnty between them and the U. States, ause that Court, being of exclusive ointment by the Government of the ited States, it will make the United tes, the Judge in their own cause. is reason is equally applicable to a te tribunal. Hence the difficulties ely to arise even by a resort to the civil ocess—and thus you will perceive how finitely preferable it is to carry into ef- t immediately the measure contem- ted by the instructions to the Agent. Of all the wrongs wantonly and cruel- inflicted, none have been borne with re patience than the charge of seeking dissolution of the Union—My inten- s have been to cement and perpetuate preserving inviolate the rights of the ties to the compact, without which the mpact would be of no value, and to this I have unceasingly labored.

Printers to Congress.—We have already men- ed the election of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, tors of the National Intelligencer, as Printers he House of Representatives of the U. S. the ensuing two years. On the 1st inst. the ate went into an election for Printer to that , for the same period; on the 1st ballot, *Green*, editor of the U. S. Telegraph, re- ved 22 votes, Gales & Seaton 21, Peter Force owland & Greer 1, and Seaton 1. A second ot being demanded, on the ground that no on received a majority of all the votes, it opposed by a number of the senators, who tended that the joint resolution of both ses of Congress, passed in 1819, under ch the election of Printers to Congress was d, did not require a majority of all the votes n, to elect, but provided that "the person ing the greatest number of votes, shall be sidered duly elected." Another ballot, wever, was ordered; the result of which was, Green 23, Gales & Seaton 22, Peter Force hos. Ritchie 1. No one yet having a ma- ty of the whole, a resolution was offer d, adopted, ayes 25, noes 22, that the Senate ine a further ballot,—the mover of the reso- on, Mr. Benton, stating it as his belief that Green had been duly elected Printer to the ate. Mr. Green will, of course, be entitled e printing.

We are gratified at this result, not but that believe Messrs. Gales & Seaton have always cuted the work in good faith, (for we can personal testimony to the superior manner hich they have done it) but from a belief the patronage of government should not be opolized by a few, but dispensed to as many the public convenience will admit of. The fits of the public printing, during the period srs. Gales & Seaton have had it, ought, with inary economy, to have made them both *wealthy men.* This we state, from our own wledge. Is it not right, then, that some er person should now enjoy a share of this tronage?

MESSRS. M'DUFFIE and METCALF.

n Mr. McDuffie's letter to the committee o investigated the charges against the Vice esident, (extracts from which were given our last) there was a paragraph in relation to investigation by congress, in 1822, of the -Rap contract, which, it appears, has given ch offence to Messrs. Metcalf (of Kentucky) l Campbell, (of Ohio,) who were members the committee of investigation at that time. ey have made a publication in the Washing- papers on the subject, in which they pro- unce that paragraph a *misrepresentation.*— ey remark: "His misrepresentations, (we ll not say intentional ones,) demand, and shall ceive correction." Mr. McDuffie, in reply, knowledges that he did make a mistake, in statement (which was made from memory) of e votes taken in the House,—but which he ows "to have been merely formal, and of no actical importance, either to the gentlemen ho have taken exception to it, or to the pub- ." And he says, "if they, or either of them, ant to insinuate that I made an *intentional misrepresentation*, the insinuation is *wantonly and solutely false.*" To this, Mr. Metcalf rejoins; d says, in the course of his letter: "What, nder such circumstances, should have been r. McDuffie's course, as a gentleman? It was e *terms* in which his error was characterized, which he objects. If those terms were of- nsive to him, his remedy, as a man of honor d bravery, was obvious. If the language was "equivocal" that he could not "assume the sponsibility" of its interpretation, it was not s plain. Its interpretation, or any honorable tisfaction, if called for, would have been romptly furnished."

The consequence of this correspon- ence was, as might have been expected, *challenge* from Mr. M'Duffie to Gen. Metcalf. It appears, however, they can- ot agree on the terms of the combat; nd neither being disposed to give way, he matter for the present at least is ushed up. Mr. Metcalf being the chal- enged party, claimed as a privilege, the election of weapons, &c. Judge Clarke his second, informed Major Hamilton, the second of Mr. M'Duffie, that the weapons to be used must be Rifles, at the distance of ninety feet. Maj. Hamilton declined this mode, stating that Mr. Mc- Duffie, in a previous duel, had the bone of his left arm broken, and the nerves and muscles so essentially injured, as in considerable degree to destroy muscular energy. Considering the pistol as the appropriate weapon for deciding controversies of this character, Maj. H. informed him he would agree to no other. Several communications passed, in one of which the broad sword was proposed on the part of Mr. Metcalf, but Mr. M'Duffie's friend, thinking the pistol admitted of equality in every respect, declined other weapons, and Mr. Metcalf refusing to accede to the use of the pistol, the affair terminated. Maj. Hamilton, in justice to Mr. M'Duffie, states, that the latter, during the whole correspondence, was entirely ignorant of what was proposed or rejected, by either party,—Maj. Hamilton taking the whole responsibility on himself.

Mr. John Clifton, of Wake county, is said, in the Raleigh Register of the 6th inst. to have been barbarously murdered, by having his head split open with an axe. One of Mr. Clifton's negroes was suspected of being the author of the foul deed; on being arrested, he attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a large knife he had concealed. He was lodged in jail, to await his trial at the spring term of the superior court for that county.

Jackson in New-York.—The Rochester Telegraph, a warm supporter of the administration, in speaking of the election of Mr. Van Buren to the U. S. senate, by the legislature of that state, uses the following language on the subject of the Presidential election:

"Since the election of Mr. Van Buren, both parties at Albany seem ambitious of the honor of supporting Gen. Jackson. It is no longer to be doubted, that both parties, in this State, will array themselves against Mr. Adams. His prospects, therefore, in N. York, are gloomy indeed."

Indiana.—A letter from Vandalia, the seat of government of the state of Illinois, affirms, that at the next Presidential election, Gen. Jackson will get the five votes of that state: the legislature has passed a law for electing Presidential Electors by general ticket.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, news from Mexico to the 31st January has been received. A conspiracy to overthrow the government, was discovered in Mexico on the 19th. Many of the conspirators had been seized, and tried, and some of them punished. A proposition had been made in the Senate to expel from the country all the Spanish *Friars* suspected of anti-republican principles. Mr. Sergeant and suit, arrived in Mexico on the 5th January. Nothing is said of the Tacubaya congress.

Information received at New-York from Port-au-Prince, (St. Domingo) to the 5th ult. states that the Government Arsenal in that city was blown up on the 2d, caused by a spark of fire accidentally falling into a magazine of powder which was in the building: 40 persons were killed by the explosion: President Boyer had left the building only ten minutes before!

The last Charlotte Journal says a *mad dog* was killed in that village on Sunday, the 4th inst.; and another, which passed through that place Sunday morning, was killed about two miles from the village, in the yard of Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy; though not until he had bitten a number of dogs in the yard. Several dogs belonging to the village, which were known to have been bitten, were killed on the same day. It is said one or two persons in that county have been bitten.

We learn that a dog, in a highly rabid state, was killed in the extreme south-western part of this county, a few days since. It was supposed he had bitten several other dogs; and some of them were killed, and others confined, as a precaution against the spread of that dangerous distemper, the *hydrophobia*. The dog came from the direction of Charlotte, and it was feared he had bitten many dogs and other animals on his way, and possibly some persons. It would be well for the citizens to be on their guard; useless dogs might be killed, and others confined.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 1st inst. announces John Gilchrist, as a candidate for Congress from that district, at the ensuing election in August next.

Mr. Stanly.—The following extract from a letter, written by Dr. Beckwith, dated at Raleigh, on the 19th ult. to a friend in Newbern, will convey gratifying intelligence, no doubt, to all our readers:

"Mr. Stanly we now consider out of danger. His left side has recovered little of either sensation or motion, but his general health is evidently improving. He eats with appetite, sleeps well, is cheerful, and talks upon all subjects with interest and animation.

"He may possibly return to Newbern in another month."

Congress adjourned, of necessity, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst. their constitutional term of service having expired on that day. In our next, we will give a summary view of their last days' proceedings. A vast deal of important business must have been left unfinished. But few laws have been passed during the session.

Fatal Casualty.—A young man by the name of James Garwood, aged 16 years, was killed by the fall of a tree, in this county, near Hall and Fraley's mill, on Saturday, the 4th inst.—The deceased, and another lad, were chopping on the same tree; when the tree commenced falling, the deceased ran from it, but most unfortunately took the same direction the tree did, which crushed him instantly to death. He was a promising young man, and much respected by his acquaintance.

It is known to our readers, that an appropriation of $20,000 was made by Congress, at its late session, for the relief of the sufferers by the calamitous fire in Alexandria. While the bill making the appropriation was before the House, Mr. Carson, a member from this state, who assisted in extinguishing the destructive conflagration, with a gallat enthusiasm makes the following honorabl mention of the part the females of Alexandria took on that distressing occasion: "Ladies whose dresses would have graced a ball-roo, were seen laboring in the ranks with the citens, and handing buckets of water, till their drses were frozen stiff."

We have been favored, by the Hon. R. M. Saunders, with a peech, in pamphlet form, delivered by him inhe house of representatives, on the resolution hich he offered, calling on the Secretary of Ste for a list of the papers in which the laws of ongress have been directed to be printed, the anges made in those papers since the last year, nd the reasons for the changes. We will take ccasion to publish extracts from the speech hereafter, the whole being too lengthy for insertio entire. The resolution lies on the table till ext session, the discussion on it not being finished at the adjournment of Congress. It is believed he debates were purposely spun out, with the view of preventing the adoption of the resolution.

FROM EUROPE.

The Ship Richmond, 7 days from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk, brings Liverpool papers to the 17th of January.

The most prominent item of intelligence, by this arrival, is the *death of the Duke of York*, who paid the debt of nature on Friday evening, the 5th of January, at 20 minutes past 9, at the house of the Duke of Rutland, aged 63. The papers are lavish in their eulogiums on the character of the Duke.

Greece.—Decisive measures have at length been adopted, in relation to Greece, by the three great powers Great Britain France and Russia. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte, of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which, the ambassadors of the [illegible] that same day, simultaneously to [illegible] Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the *ultimatum*, to be sent to Greece from England, France and Russia.

By the death of the Duke of York, an annual sum of £37,000 falls to the public. The total income of the Duke was £40,000 per annum, of which 3,000 a year was derived by him as Commander-in Chief.

The English papers are full of anecdotes of the Duke of York's benevolence—but not his benevolence to Ireland.

Ferdinand is said to be relentless to Portugal. He has assembled a body of 43,000 on the frontiers of Portugal, besides 45,000 militia. France will not evacuate her military posts in Spain. The present condition of Europe is said to be an armed neutrality.

It is said the Duke of Wellington will succeed to the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, vice Duke of York, deceased.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte was at Frankfort on the 5th January.

Ibraham Pacha, the Turk, falling upon a few Christians in the act of celebrating mass, cut them all to pieces.

Accounts to the 5th November state, that Ibrahim Pacha had left 1000 men at Tripolizza, and had gone with 5000 to Modon.

There exists a great antipathy to the English in Spain. An account says that there they have now neither Apostolics, Negroes nor Freemasons—only enemies to English policy.

About 100,000 muskets have been bought in France for Spain at the rate of 15 francs apiece.

Several of the London Mining Companies are still in difficulties.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt intends to *annex the Morea to his dominions.*

Greece suffers dreadfully by famine. Fabvier has retired to Methuana with 500 men.

An English jornalist says: "If Spain trim and trick, and continue to violate the rights of nations as it respects our ally, *let war be declared against Spain at once. Let the first employment of our fleets be the capture of Cuba*; and let our army be reinforced effectually to defend Portugal, and to act, as to Spain, as circumstances may require."

On the publication of the documents and testimony connected with the report of the committee in the case of the Vice President's appeal, Major Vandeventer, Chief Clerk in the War Department, was removed from office, and Major Charles J. Nourse was appointed his successor.

The Markets.

Camden, Feb. 21.—Cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 75 to 80; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12½; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Fayetteville March 1.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 19. COTTON, 8 50 9 50; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 5 to 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37½; Sugar, 9 to 10; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

Cotton.—Cotton is selling this morning at 9 dollars; there is but little in market to-day. It is in demand. *Journal, 28th ult.*

Charleston, Feb. 26.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10; whiskey, 37 to 38; apple brandy, 34, beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 6 to 7; bagging, 24 to 22; salt, Liverpool in bulk 47 a 50; Turks Island 55; sugar, brown, 8½ to 9½; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 26 to 27; black pepper, 16; corn, 62½ to 65; flour 5½ to 6½.

Cottons.—We quote the range of Uplands from 9 to 10 cents; principal sales at 9¼ and 9½—with a limited demand at the close of the week.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 2½ per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Married,

On the 1st inst. by Robert N. Fleming, Esq. Mr. Henry Lippard to Miss Drucilla Turner, all of this county.

In this county, on the 1st inst. by Robert N. Fleming, Esq. Mr. Edmund Briggs to Miss Priscilla Dobbins.

In this county, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Michael Hileck, jr to Miss Sally Josey, daughter of Mr. Frederick Josey.

In Davidson county, near Clemmonsville, by John Clemmons, Esq. on the 6th inst. Mr. Thos. Cheshire to Miss Lydia Huffman.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, week before last, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, wife of Mr. Thomas Murphy, aged 85 years.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ A pamphlet has been put into circulation, within a few days past, by Mr. *John Beard, Jun.* of this place, which calls for, *and shall receive*, a retributive answer from the undersigned, as soon as his press can be spared, for that purpose, from the ordinary business of the office.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, March 12, 1827.

To Brick Makers,

Owners of Saw-Mills, Shingle-Makers, and MECHANICKS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the committee for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of eighty thousand *Brick*, 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak *Lumber*, consisting of scantling, flooring, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded, and well burned, no other will be received. The plank and no other will be received. The plank and scantling to be of good timber, sound and clear of knots. A correct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, so soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide, will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edwd. Cress, Esq. who will lay them before the rest of the committee for decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period.

Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.

JOHN M'CLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, Jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
5t57 THOMAS CHAMBERS,
March 7th, 1827. *Committee.*

☞ The Greensborough Patriot, and Hillsborough Recorder, will publish the above three times, and send their bills to this Office.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a *deed of trust*, executed to me by *Edward Yarbrough*, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, I will proceed to sell, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court) fourteen likely *Negroes*, five *Horses*, and one *Barouch* and *Harness*. Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be required in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Trustee.*
March 6, 1827. 5t57

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. His pedigree, &c. will be made known in hand-bills.

MICHAEL BROWN.
March 6, 1827. 5t3

Caution.

ON the 21st day of September, 1825, I bought a tract of land of William Houston, near the Elk Shoal Creek, in Iredell county. Houston gave me his bond to make me a title; I paid part, and gave him my obligation for the balance. On Monday, the 19th instant, the same tract of land was sold by the Sheriff, at the court-house in Statesville, to satisfy a judgment obtained against said Houston in the court of said county. My obligations to Houston, are in the hand of George White. Houston removed to the West, and is believed insolvent; and by virtue of the sale of said land by the sheriff, my obligations to said Houston become void; I hereby caution all persons from trading for them, as I am determined not to pay any obligation from me to Houston for the purchase of said land. WILLIAM DAVIS.
February 24th, 1827. 1w

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*
Salisbury, Feb. 15*th*, 1827. 6mt75

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Public Sale of Dry Goods.

THE subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, at Mocksville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th inst. the entire

Stock of Goods

belonging to the late firm of Randolph & Young, consisting of a very general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery*, some dry *Groceries*, and a variety of other articles, well worth the attention of Merchants. A liberal credit will be given: terms made known on the days of sale: sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

R. C. YOUNG, *Surv. Part'r.*
Mocksville, March 3*d*, 1827. 4t55

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Waugh & Isbell*, having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully invited to call and settle with *Livingston Isbell*, at Huntsville, who has purchased the entire Stock, &c.; or with his agent, *James Isbell*, at Germanton: and those having claims against the concern, will be settled with by Livingston Isbell, according to their several contracts and claims.

WM. P. WAUGH,
JAMES WAUGH,
WILLIAM WAUGH, Jr.
LIVINGSTON ISBELL.
Feb'y. 22nd, 1827. 6t57

The *MERCANTILE BUSINESS* will, in future, be carried on by *Livingston Isbell*, in Huntsville & Germanton; who takes the present opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal [illegible] and flatters himself that his unremitted exertion, to give general satisfaction, aided by his brother James Isbell, at Germanton, will be such as to merit a continuance of their patronage.

CAUTION.—On the 19th day of November, 1826, I bought a tract of land from William Houston, near the Elk Shoal Creek, in Iredell county; Houston made me a deed to said land: I paid part, and gave him my note for the balance, payable the first of October next: On the 19th instant, the same tract of land was sold by the sheriff at the court-house in Statesville, to satisfy a judgment obtained against said Houston in the court of said county: My obligation to said Houston is in the hand of George White; Houston removed to the West, and is believed insolvent; and by virtue of the sale of said land by the sheriff, my obligation to Houston becomes void: I hereby caution all persons from trading for such obligation, as I am determined not to pay it. DAVID SHERRELL.
February 24th, 1827. 1w

Estate of George Saner.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George without delay, as the administrators are determined to make as speedy a settlement of the estate as possible; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them for liquidation, duly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their discovery. MARTIN SANER,
THOS. D. GIBBS,
Adm'rs.
March 12, 1827. 4t56

Estate of Jemima Rice.

HAVING, at the February term of Rowan County Court, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jemima Rice, late of said county, dec'd. the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd. to present them, properly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, *Adm'r.*
March 10, 1827. 5t55p

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Rowan county, on the 19th inst. an indented apprentice to the blacksmith business, by the name of *Isaac Adams*. All persons are forewarned from trusting or employing him, at the peril of the law. For his apprehension, the above reward, but no expenses, will be paid.

JAMES CORNELL.
March 12, 1827. 3t55p

The Charlotte Stage,

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, $5, or 6¼ cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tennessee, which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.
Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827. 4t55.

North-Carolina, Ashe county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions; February term, 1827: Richard Gentry *vs.* Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next county court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and replevy, put in bail, and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be given against him by default.

Test: T. CALLOWAY, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2 50.

NOTICE.

THE firm of *Randolph & Young*, being dissolved by the death of Edward F. Randolph, the subscriber requests all persons having claims against the firm, to make known their demands; and all persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

R. C. YOUNG, *Surv'g Part'r.*

Mocksville, Feb. 10th, 1827. 4t53

State of Tennessee,

5th DISTRICT, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

JAMES HARRIS, et al. complainants, *versus* James M'Collum et al. defendants; original bill, in Equity. Upon motion of the complainants, by John H. Dunlap, their solicitor, it is ordered by the court that the complainants have leave to amend their bill generally, and upon affidavit being filed, it is further ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in succession in some news-paper printed in Salisbury, North Carolina, and some news-paper printed in Huntsville, Alabama, and the West-Tennesseean, printed in Paris Tennessee, it having appeared by said affidavit that James M'Collum and Mary his wife, who were defendants, and residents of the state of Alabama, that they appear on or before the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing *ex parte*.

A copy test: *I. S. W. COOK, c. & m. in e.*

THIS bill, among other things, states, that the complainants are the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Harris, deceased, and that the said Edward Harris, deceased, died some years ago, and left the complainants, and John M'Clure and Rebecca his wife, formerly Rebecca Sloan, James M'Collum and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Harris, his heirs at law, and legal representatives. That the said Edward Harris died intestate, and without a will, that the said Edward Harris died seized and possessed of a large quantity of land, in the Western District of the State of Tennessee, and within this Chancery District, which, as set forth in the bill of the complainants, they, the said complainants, pray a decree that the lands should be divided, and that each one of the heirs may have the part or portion of said land set apart and laid off to them, separate and distinct from that of any of the others, and that commissioners be appointed to divide said land, and for relief generally. *January 25th*, 1827. 3t54

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

A Semi-Weekly Paper,

At the Office of the Star and North Carolina State Gazette.

THE object of the Editors in publishing a semi-weekly paper, must at once arrest the attention of a discerning public. The prosperity of our happy country, and the maintenance, in their original purity, of our civil and religious institutions, are not secondary considerations with any truly republican American citizen. As these are based on the public *will* and regulated by the public *voice*, "that will and that voice to be *righteous* must be *enlightened*."

The rapid advancement of this country in every branch of national prosperity—in the increase of her population, the extension of her commerce, the improvement of her system of agriculture, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is the source of proud exultation to every American bosom. But the North-Carolinian must go further; the improvement of his own State, her rising importance in the national scale, her sons to redouble their exertions to advance her prosperity and happiness. The Editors believe that to attain these desirable objects nothing can contribute in a greater degree than the frequent and extensive circulation of a well conducted newspaper; for, although our academies and colleges afford ample means of acquiring a competent knowledge of the first principles of education; yet none will pretend to deny that it is from newspapers alone that information relative to passing events, is to be obtained. As the world grows older, events multiply upon us; and they have already accumulated to such an extent as to render it impracticable to give even a summary of all that is interesting in a weekly paper.

In order, therefore, to facilitate the promulgation of useful knowledge, the Editors have determined, should it meet public approbation, to commence, as early as practicable, the publication of a paper twice a week; and as all the papers in this State, with the exception of one only, are printed but once a week, they calculate, with some degree of certainty, on success.

The advantages to be derived from such a publication will readily be estimated by our enlightened and discerning fellow-citizens. It will be the means of giving earlier intelligence of every important circumstance, foreign and domestic; of presenting a more general view of things at home and things abroad; of enabling us to devote more of our paper to the interests of the farmer; of giving a more detailed and satisfactory account of our legislative and congressional proceedings; and, in short, of publishing a greater variety of matter, thereby affording our columns the advantage of suiting the taste of every class of readers.

The attention of the citizens of the State, and our old friends and patrons particularly, is respectfully invited to this subject. Our project must stand or fall on the extension or withholding of their patronage. t56

TERMS.—The semi-weekly *Star* will be issued as soon as the subscription list will justify it, and be published every Tuesday and Friday, at five dollars per annum.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the weekly paper.

There will be no alteration in the weekly paper, except the contemplated enlargement. It will continue, as usual, to be published once a week, at three dollars per annum.

☞ Those of our old subscribers who may prefer the semi-weekly paper, will please to advise us of it as soon as possible.

A. J. LAWRENCE,
Raleigh, Jan. 13. 1827. THOS. J. LEMAY.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827. Paul Barringer *vs.* Asa Thompson; Judicial attachment, Volentine Faggert, John Barger, and others, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the def'dt. in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand.

DANIEL COLEMAN, *Clk.*
Price adv. $6, 6t96

The Muse.

FROM THE JUBILEE HERALD.

THE ORPHAN.

Where shall the child of sorrow find
A place for calm repose?
Thou Father of the fatherless,
Pity the orphan's woes.

What friend have I in heaven or earth,
What friend to trust, but thee?
My father's dead, my mother's dead;
My God remember me!

Thy gracious promise now fulfil,
And bid my trouble cease;
In thee the fatherless shall find
Both mercy, grace and peace.

I've not a secret care or pain,
But he that secret knows:
Thou, Father of the fatherless,
Pity the Orphan's woes!

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON.

While the heart heaves a sigh and the eye lends a tear,
Spread, maidens, the cypress o'er Washington's bier!
But yet, let the laurel, still vernal, adorn
The trophy you raise to the day he was born!—
The greatest, the bravest, the purest and best,
Let memory hallow the tomb of his rest!
Where the cypress and laurel embrace, to proclaim
A tear for his loss, and a wreath to his fame! J. B.

FROM THE COURTLAND HERALD.

LOVE IS ALL A NOTION.

Why do we see such feign'd devotion?
Love is but a name or notion;
At best 'tis but a fickle passion,
Sometimes in, then out of fashion.

Would men of sense bow down to beauty,
And strive so hard for useless booty?
Money is much the best ingredient;
It renders marriage more expedient.

—hat signifies those lovely graces,
Those blooming eyes and handsome faces?
Methinks they are but scanty portions,
For all those sighs and sad devotions.

Where is the man that would be willing
To marry Moll without a shilling?
I've seen this love in all its seasons,
And heard the lovers' various reasons.

Money, it is that wounds the heart;
Money, that throws the pointed dart;
Money, which sets the soul on fire;
Money, which fans the soft desire;
Money, the centre and the pole;
Money, the balance of the whole.

POLITICAL.

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

The following is the report of the committee in the last legislature, on that part of the Governor's message which referred to the resolutions of the Georgia legislature, on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the election of President and Vice President.

The committee, to whom was referred certain resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution as in future to prevent, under any circumstances, the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States, *Reported:*

That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of responsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment, in any particular, of so sacred an instrument as the Constitution of the United States. But the circumstances attending the late election of President, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shewn the case with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently recur; and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two States, one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each Elector. This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State. A. and B. are candidates for the Presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electoral votes, A. has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes. In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much division; but B. obtains 44,000 votes, and A. 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by Electors, B. gains this State with 21 electoral votes; so that with 44,000 votes from the *people*, he has 21 votes in the Electoral College, while A. with 120,000 votes of the people has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case ought never to happen, neither should there be a possibility of its happening. Your committee are fully aware that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless where an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strengthened in this opinion, from the reflection, that the mode of amending the Constitution of the United States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can be received, till agreed to by three fourths of the States; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interests, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that salutary amendment should fail, than an evil one be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the United States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much deference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each State the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the United States from all electoral powers relative to the election of President and Vice President. Upon these principles, added to that of the people's voting directly for President and Vice President, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the United States, to elect a President and Vice President. These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz. Elections shall be held throughout the United States as heretofore, and the people entitled to vote, shall vote as heretofore, but not for Electors: they shall vote directly for President and Vice President, designating in their votes who shall be President and who shall be Vice President.

The returning officer of all the States, shall transmit to the Governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for President and Vice President; and the Governor of each State, when he shall thus have received said list, shall, in the presence of the Heads of Departments of the State to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the State to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be divided by the number of Representatives and Senators, the State is entitled to in the Congress of the United States. The number of each candidate's votes for President and Vice President, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State, by the number of Senators and Representatives the State is entitled to; and as often as this number can be obtained, out of the number of votes given to A. B. or C. for President or Vice President, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several States shall send the result of the election, each by a Senator of the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the President of the Senate shall transmit to the Governors of the several States, the result of the election; and should the Legislature of any State not be in Session during the first week in January, the Governor of such State, shall call the Legislature to be in session in that week. And the Legislatures of the respective States throughout the Union, shall determine in the first week in January, (when an election has failed to be made by the people,) from the two candidates for President and Vice President respectively, having the greatest number of votes, which shall be President, and which shall be Vice President. In this mode of election, each State shall have one vote, and the Members of the Legislature of each State shall give their votes by *ayes* and *noes*, as the names of the candidates are severally put to them; and in the event of a tie of the Legislatures, then the candidate who had the greatest number of votes from the people, for President, shall be President; and the candidate having the greatest number of votes from the people, for Vice President, shall be Vice President.

In submitting this plan, your committee beg leave to say something in explanation. The States of the Union differ widely in the qualifications necessary for a voter. In Virginia, the freeholder alone is received; while in North Carolina, every free citizen of 21 years of age, and who has paid a public tax, is permitted to give his suffrage. This difference as to qualification among the States, has not escaped the notice of your Committee; and, although it has cost some trouble and reflection, they hope and believe all difficulty from that source has been removed.

The plan proposed, secures to each State in the Union, her full weight, according to population, let the qualifications necessary to entitle an individual to exercise the right of suffrage be what they may. To prove this they submit the following proposition:

Suppose, in the election of a President and Vice President, North Carolina should give 100,000 votes; and that her Senators and Representatives in Congress, united, amount to 15. Divide (according to the plan proposed) 100,000 by 15, and the number obtained is 6,666 and a fraction. A. and B. are candidates for the presidency. A. gets 62,000 votes, and B. gets 38,000. Now, divide the 62,000 votes given to A. by 6,666, and it will give A. 9 votes and a fraction; and the 38,000 votes given to B. divided in the same way, will give him 5 votes and a fraction. This rule is certain and unerring: it shews the relative strength of the parties, preserves that of the States, and enables the people to vote directly for the two first officers of the nation.

It might here be asked of your Committee, what is to be done with the fractional parts of votes given to the candidates? They reply, add them up, and divide the aggregate by an *arbitrary number* say 10,000. Is a reason required for this? They answer, an *arbitrary* number is indispensable, because, when throwing the fractional parts of votes from various States together, all differing in the number of votes they are entitled to in electing a President and Vice President, there must be some certain number fixed upon as a divider, which will as well apply to one State as another.

Your Committee again express the diffidence with which they offer their opinions to the Legislature, and should they be so fortunate as even to present a thought which may hereafter prove beneficial, it will be more than a compensation for the labour they have bestowed upon this subject.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREPARATION OF BUTTER.

When butter is made, if the weather be hot, it is well after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the buttermilk out of it.

It is by kneading and turning repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, in a beech dish made out of one piece, that the women about Rennes extract the buttermilk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any buttermilk: it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water in order to extract the buttermilk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.

They never touch the butter but with the wooden box spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish, with some light brine, to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cold water, and exposed to the sun, to prevent them getting a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all disagreeable or strong smells, and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.

The churn is made of chesnut wood; it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of holly-oak, that scratches and cleans it well, and then washed again with cold water.

The pots and churn must keep no smell of the sour milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other uses, for fear of spoiling the whole.

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES.

1st. To lisp in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be; the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation.

2d. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins coming down chimney, if they cry; whereas, children should be taught that if they behave well, nothing can harm them. Such superstitions impressed upon young minds, are rarely got rid of.

3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas, it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanour to his age: every age has its own peculiar decorousness. [*Galaxy.*

TO BACHELORS.

Refined female society (says a contemporary journalist—and a Bachelor too!) is the best corrector of manners; without the checks which woman puts upon us, we would all be bears of different sorts and sizes. A friend of mine, the other day, who is in danger of falling into either sleep or bachelorism, was made aware of the danger of his state by a lady of his acquaintance. In five minutes she preached a sermon which may have more effect than a dozen of dull pulpit discourses.—"Peter," said she, "you must reform, or you will be an abominat in a week. Instead of dosing home all the evening, or talking po tics, you must brush yourself up a go a visiting. Pick up the anecdo of the day—call upon this female quaintance, and then upon the oth —talk about something, and if y have nothing to talk about, *still t* —go to church regularly, and atte every concert—get a fashionable p ruke maker to cut your hair, and y will look ten years younger—dine o —take tea, and attend wedding pa ties. If you don't, you're a lost man My friend came home, and dream about it the whole night.

PUNNING upon NAMES.

A writer in the Tarborough Free Press, t *puns* upon the names of the members of the gislature of this State:

"Our legislature is defended b strong *Pickett*, with a *Locke* which cures it from intrigue and corrupti —two *Bells* whose united sounds m be heard in *Holland*—two *Kings* w manifest great contempt for the le timates of the Holy Alliance but at t same time exhibit much political tachment to *Adams*. There are h *Hills* in the Legislature, from the t of either you may discover the sec machinations of the enemies of *Jack* —there are two *Sharps*, who make ry *Poor* representatives, at *Best*—a one *Cooper*, who is thought to be *Wyche*, and stands in need of *Mo head*. Our Legislature carry on d mestic manufactures to a consider extent, for they have two excell *Smiths*, to shoe and cobble for citi *Burke*—they have but one *Baker*, he is a *Blount* man and wears a l *Beard*—there is a *Swain*, whose *Fl ers* of *Love* rival those of *Burns*—t have a *Webb*, that looks *Strange*, fo is *White* and not *Gray*, and often lo *Green*—also, a *Bullock*, whose *Bod* when *Dunn*, will feast the enemies the present administration—they h but one member to foot it home; must be a great *Walker*—they are a blessed with a *Potter*, a *Hunter*, a a *Martin*, who is sometimes th *Foreman*—they have but one *Sh* and she sprung a *Leake* on her pass from *York*—they have the light o *Mhoon*, to guide them in legislatio also, a *Boon* to bestow on the heirs *Montgomery*—they have *New-land* stay the emigration of our citizens the westward; and but one *Shepper* and he is pronounced to be *Ball*—o *Joyner*, one *Fisher*, and two *Moore*!"

RIP VAN WINKLE.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"*THE HOUSE THAT CLAY BUILT.*"

A PARODY.

We are indebted for the following humorous Parody, to a gentleman from Richmond in which city it was pretty freely circulated in manuscript. It was written by a member of the Virgina Legislature. The *palpable hits* it contains will no doubt amuse our readers:

Adams.—This is the *house* that Cl built.

Webster.—This is the man as sly as mouse that gilded the house th Clay built.

Congress.—This is the *clan*, that fo lowed the man, as sly as a mou that gilded the house that Clay buil

Cabinet.—These are the *rats* that pu led off their hats, and joined th clan that followed the man, as sly a a mouse. that gilded the house th Clay built.

John Randolph.—This is the *cat*, tha worried the rats, that pulled off thei hats, and joined the clan that fol lowed the man as sly as a mouse tha gilded the house that Clay built.

Jno. Tyler.—This is the *dog* that *killed* the cat, that worried the rats that pulled off their hats, and joined the clan, that followed the man as sly as a mouse, that gilded the house that Clay built.

Dr. Crump.—This is the man who wrote a letter, when he could'nt do better, to bring to life without any strife, the old Tom cat that worried the rats that pulled off their hats and joined the clan that followed the man as sly as a mouse, that gilded the house that Clay built.

Thos. Ritchie.—This is the man who stated so plump that Doct. Crump, in knowing his fate, had saved the state, in writing a letter when he could'nt do better, to bring to life without any strife, the old Tom cat that worried the rats that pulled off their hats and joined the clan that followed the man as sly as a mouse that gilded the house that Clay built.

PLACE THE RIGHT WORD FIRST.

"What's *fashionable*, I'll maintain,
"Is always *right*," cries sprightly JANE;
"Ah! would to Heav'n," cries graver SUE,
"*What's right were fashionable too.*"